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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, DECEMBER 16, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

WHEN it is considered how easy it is to get signers to almost any thing, a very long list of subscribers to the petition to Mr. Jefferson may be expected. Some will sign to be free from solicitation, some to promote the views of a faction, and a very few because they really believe Mr. Jefferson to be the fittest man who can be found for President of the United States. When the names are all counted, which is the usual way, as well as that it will be difficult to read many of them, they may amount to a vast number.

Resolutions have been known to be prepared and offered to the people, at a public meeting, who never saw the resolutions, nor could possibly hear them, and yet they held up their hands in assent. A resolution to pull down the state-house, or burn the shipping in the harbour, would have been carried as readily and unanimously. Demagogues have the art to persuade men, that they need not think for themselves, but to believe implicitly that all is intended for the public good.

Those who set their hands to a petition of the kind referred to (if the vile aristocratic scheme be not relinquished) are requested seriously to consider what they do. They sign a falsehood; for the petition implies that no man is fit to be President but Mr. Jefferson. They dishonour every state in the union, except Virginia; for they say that no other is capable of furnishing a President. They insult the people; for a President depends upon their election, notwithstanding such partial petitions. They affront Mr. Jefferson, whatever he may think of it; for they say, either that he ought to have an opportunity to correct his errors, or that he is fond of power, or that he is the dupe of a faction. They sell themselves to be slaves; for under their own hands they invite Mr. Jefferson and his minions to reign over them. Such has been the progress of tyranny ever since the world began. Bonaparte was Consul first for ten years—then for life—and lastly was crowned Emperor of the French.

If the above remarks be treated lightly, slavery rapidly approaches. They deserve not the name of freemen, and cannot long remain such, who deliberately and wantonly hazard their precious privileges, by complying with the ambitious projects of a faction, and by exalting a few, to the degradation of all the rest.

MONITOR.

FOR THE BALANCE.

FROM the change of sentiment which has taken place in the city of New-York, and pretty generally throughout the state, happy consequences may be expected. Some had begun to think that the subversion of our liberties was inevitable, and that we were to be entirely at the mercy of a few who had leagued together, and used every art to deceive and enslave the rest. They might, perhaps, have succeeded, had not their measures been so tyrannical, violent and barefaced. The people in the city tired with their delusive speeches, their greediness in amassing all for themselves, and their extreme insolence, have risen and hurled them from their seats of power. Out of *nine* wards, the factious and troublesome demagogues have only *three;* and these must soon, and naturally fall off. Another year may deprive the unprincipled and intriguing junto of every vestige of dominion forever.

While the city has cause to rejoice, the country has much more. In the former, the plans of usurpation were laid, and the measures concerted for their execution. If a member in the legislature, from one of the back counties, had courage enough to make opposition, he was immediately denounced, and a torrent of abuse poured upon him. Now, they will vent their rage in vain. They will bite and gnaw those fetters which they had forged for others. They will learn that injustice and cruelty sooner or later meet their reward.

BRUTUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THERE are evils arising from a party being called after the name of any man. It is extolling an individual to the degradation, if not the final slavery of all the rest. Who is this man, or who the other, that he should give a name and distinction to his fellow-citizens? It is true that while the present Vice-President of the United States was any way capable of public office, to assume his name was, at least, natural; but since his old age and infirmities, and no one of the name to fill his place, there is not the color of propriety. The party might as well be called *Rabscallions* or *Offshites* as *Clintonians*. Happily the impropriety which has existed too long, is become so glaring, that few, except through inadvertence, are now guilty of it. The name by which a junto in the city of New-York, and their creeping followers in the state, can at all be properly distinguished, if called after any name, is *Cheethamites*.

AN OBSERVER.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE Editor of the Crisis says, in a late paper, "They [the Duaneites and Cheethamites] know that our worthy President has signified his intention of shortly retiring from the helm of general government." Where and when has Mr. Jefferson signified this? Nothing of the kind is recollected, except a publication, a considerable time

ago, in the Aurora. Was Duane authorized to announce the intention of the worthy President? It may be; for he once enjoyed great intimacy and confidence. Is it to this notice which Mr. Mitchell refers? Or has Mr. Jefferson made some secret communication to his friends? What if Col. Rutgers and others will not suffer him to retire? They obliged him by electing him at first; and he can do no less now than oblige them by a compliance with their very sincere and earnest request to be a candidate for a third time. Let Mr. Mitchell explain himself. There is no proof that Mr. Jefferson means to retire; tho' there are many signs that he never will be elected again.

AN INQUIRER.

Selected.

From the Evening Post.

The struggles of Democracy.—The following laughable extract of a letter, from Connecticut, was lately received:

"*New-Haven, October 28th*, 1806.

"Last Wednesday the democrats assembled from all parts of the state, at this place —*and Bishop came also among them.* After a proper pause, he rose and addressed the meeting on the glorious principles they held, and on the glorious prospects before them. Having flourished away till he tho't he had prepared them for the disclosure, he told them with a long and dismal face that the arrearages for supporting the democratic cause the last year, consisting principally of compensations to editors of democratic newspapers, expences for pamphlets, handbills, distribution of them, &c. &c. which he need not particularize, amounted to the precise sum of *three thousand four hundred dollars.* He went to tell them, by way of inducing them to follow his example, that he had himself paid out *one hundred and seventy dollars*; and, he added, he was ready to advance fifty more towards completing the residue, provided others would come forward and subscribe their proportion. The astonishment and consternation was greater than any pen can describe. One got up and moved one thing, another, another, and the meeting got into the utmost confusion. In vain was an attempt made to see if the meeting would assume the debt; in vain did Bishop bawl that if they did not by some means or other, contrive to raise this sum, the cause of democracy must fall. They took care to pass no vote upon the subject. and thus the meeting broke up——You may rely on the literal truth of what I tell you."

From the Boston Repertory.

Thunder! Thunder!

When Mr. Jefferson's Intelligencer announced in a tone of tremendous menace that the THUNDER of national indignation already "roiled at a distance" and would soon burst with awful power on some devoted object of its fury, we were at a loss where to look for its effects. We waited, with almost suspended animation, intent to witness the irresistible consequences of so much—*noise!*

As much to our surprise as that Jefferson should thunder at all, the portentous cloud that threatened England, France and Spain, has settled over our seaports. Whether adverse winds or allpowerful destiny prevented its rolling across the Atlantic, or he who has to direct its fury, like Phæton, aspired to a command far above his pretensions, we know not, but alas! on the heads of a few of our unsuspecting, innocent merchants, it has spent its rage! Now we understand the predictions of our chief's herald. The 15th of November is past; and these industrious citizens, whose calculations to receive their property from Great-Britain have been defeated by accident or contrary winds, circumstances which they could neither foresee nor controul, must suffer considerable loss if not ruin, from the operation of the Non-Importation Act.

Thus are the energies of our wise and vigorous administration exercised. Not in resenting national wrongs—not in defending the rights of Americans, but in embarrassing and distressing a few individuals of our own country. We defy any advocate of the administration to point out any other effect of the Non-Importation Act, good or bad, than the injuries which *our own* citizens must sustain. When our own vessels and cargoes, instead of those of our enemies, are seized and condemned, by *our* government, then let the sufferers shout—Long live the wise and patriotic Jefferson!!

Vessels are hourly expected which with their cargoes, or a part of them, will come under the operation of the Non-Importation Act. Many of our unfortunate fellow-citizens are anxiously inquiring whether there is no way to avoid this seizure and condemnation of their property by our own government, but we believe without any prospect of success. When the English learn that the vengeance of our rulers has been wreaked upon their own poor constituents and supporters, will they not envy us the blessings of so wise and competent an administration?

From the United States' Gazette.

A side blow at the cabinet. In our proceedings of congress of the 3d instant, it is stated that immediately after the reading and commitment of the special message relative to the non-importation act, Mr. Thomas, of New-York, called for the reading of the letters from our *ministers at London*, and the other papers accompanying the message. This was as severe a rebuke upon the inscrutable closeness and secresy of our cabinet as could well be conceived. When gentlemen of Mr. Thomas's politics begin to lash with such severity it surely must be time for the executive to think of letting out something by which we may be enabled to form some conjecture of the state of our foreign relations. It is now very little short of two years that serious difficulties have existed with the courts both of Great-Britain and Spain. During the whole of that time the executive has not condescended to inform the public, or even the legislature, of one single fact relative to the pending negociations, except the simple one that hitherto they have been completely unsuccessful. I wish that Mr. Sloan or Mr. Dawson, as they appear to be the leaders of the house this session, would exert their patriotism in endeavoring to bring to light some of these secrets of negociation, that we may be able to judge whether this uniform want of success has been owing to bad management or want of talents in our government, or to untoward circumstances which could not have been controuled. Had Mr. Thomas moved to call upon the president for that information which he so improperly withholds, he would have deserved well of his country. But it was cruel in the extreme to affect to suppose that the letters of our ministers were already before the house, and to call, as a matter of course, for the reading of papers which in his conscience he knew were locked up in the office of the secretary of state.

From the Same.

We are glad to find by the following resolution which was moved in the senate on Thursday the 4th instant, by the hon. Mr. Tracy, that there is at least one gentleman who is disposed not to legislate upon a subject of such national importance with his eyes blindfolded. The Aurora vauntingly asserts, that "if the negociations are in a "favorable train—if the least justice is in "fair expectation from Great-Britain—then "it is the non-importation act which has ef-"fected that justice and reconciliation.—"Had that act not been passed and acted "on, Britain would have rejected and pro-"crastinated her negociation, continued her "piracies and murders. The non-import-"ation act has therefore effected its pur-"poses so far much sooner than we even "conceived."

Now if this has really been the case, Mr. Tracy's resolution will be adopted, and the fact will be proved by the letters of our ministers; for the democrats will be ready enough to evince that this favorite measure has been thus effectual. On the contrary we venture to risk the opinion that those letters will prove the very reverse and that nothing in the way of negociation could be done till this act was repealed. If our conjecture is wrong it can easily be made to appear so by publishing the dispatches.—Should they continue to be kept locked up, the inference will be irresistible.

Mr. Tracy's Resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the senate, such information, documents, papers, and correspondence, as may be in his power, and which he may think proper to communicate, respecting the subject of his message of the 3d of December, inst. in which a suspension of the non-importation act is recommended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

We observe that the National Intelligencer in reporting the proceedings of the house of representatives upon the president's special message, takes no notice of Mr. Thomas's calling for the reading of the letters of our ministers at London.

Communications.

HUDSON ACADEMY.

THE support and encouragement which has already been given to this infant institution, cannot but be highly flattering to those gentlemen, by whose exertions the plan was set on foot and the building erected. No public building (not even a common school-house) for the education of youth, had been previously built in the city of Hudson. No public encouragement was given to literary pursuits. The citizens of one of the most flourishing towns in the state, were compelled to send their children abroad for education—or, to leave them uneducated. Did a teacher appear amongst them—he had every thing to discourage him.—Amongst strangers, unaided by committees, trustees or overseers, he had to procure his rooms, obtain his scholars, and, after all, collect his subscriptions. Had he merit—it would meet with better encouragement under well-regulated institutions. Had he none—his scholars would be little better for his instruction. These considerations induced a few citizens, principally residents of Prospect-Hill, and its vicinity, to start the plan of an Academy. They succeeded—and within a few months, a large, elegant and commodious brick building was completed, and ready for the reception of pupils.—About a year ago the schools commenced, and have done honor to the institution. A Board of Trustees, employ teachers, admit scholars, and manage all the pecuniary concerns.——The schools, (one for the Languages and higher branches—one for ordinary studies—and one for young ladies*) though kept in separate apartments, are all under the direction of a Preceptor, well qualified for the task. The situation of the building is one of the most pleasant and healthy, and from present appearances the institution bids fair to be the most flourishing, in the state.

W.

* The young ladies' school is suspended during the winter.

Gov. Lewis.

It is not known that the aristocratic junto in the city of New-York, have any fresh charges against Gov. Lewis, except they should find fault with him for raising potatoes, and making cider the last season. Probably, he has not consulted them in these matters, and they may be very angry. Having furiously voted for him at the last election, he is under eternal obligation to order his conduct civil, military and domestic, according to their directions, even to the manner in which he shall turn himself in his bed.

SUBORDINATION.

The ensuing meeting of the Legislature will, it is supposed, exhibit a scene of unanimity and peace. The *Cheethamites* are too much dispirited to attempt any thing; and if they did, it must perish with a mere motion. The members from the back counties, contemptuously called by Cheetham and his junto, "*men in the woods*," are now perfectly aware of the measures which have been taken to deceive and mislead them. A restless and dangerous faction have been defeated in the very seat of their strength, and nothing now awaits them throughout the state, but continued defeat and shame.

A CITIZEN.

Instead of six or seven candidates for the office of Governor, it is a question whether the *Cheethamites* will be able to set up one. Nobody of the least reputation cares to serve them. He must be a despicable wretch who would truckle to them, or sell himself as a slave to their unjust and imperious commands.

Z.

Editor's Closet.

I cannot tell what Mr. Mitchell is to gain by continuing to misrepresent my language in a case which, of itself, is of no great consequence.—I expressed my *regret*, that a Jeffersonian paper should be bottomed on an old federal establishment; and I remarked that it was *singular* and *improper* that a majority of the papers in Albany county should be democratic.——Had the Crisis been commenced anew, and the Centinel continued, there would not have been such majority.—I should suppose that no man need misunderstand this language.

A certain travelling surgeon-dentist, heads one of his late advertisements, relating principally to *himself*, "A great deformity."

Strides of Democracy.

A democrat out of power, is one of the most ardent friends of the people. All men are equal, he will tell you—all are competent. And he will boast of his sacred regard for the liberty of the press; and of every thing else, which he believes necessary to secure his popularity. But, put him into power, and his tone is changed in an instant. He begins to regard the people with a jealous eye—he doubts their competency—he thinks the bulk of them are too ignorant or wicked to be placed upon a pannel of jurors; and as to the press, he begins to view it as a terrible bug-bear—he thinks its liberty may degenerate into licentiousness, and even prefers its *suppression*, to the ordinary restraints of law.—The following extracts from Gov. M'Kean's late address to the legislature of Pennsylvania, shew that we have good grounds for the above remarks.

"Every attempt to insure an impartial trial by jury, in civil as well as in criminal cases, merits approbation; but permit me to suggest, that the chance of the wheel (which operates advantageously in that respect) must frequently produce a pannel of jurors, whose previous education and pursuits may not have qualified them to investigate and decide the complicated questions that arise; especially in a great commercial city. If, therefore, with the means for ensuring impartiality, you can combine the means to ensure a competency of knowledge, as well as of integrity for the various duties to be performed, your system will be at once efficient and meritorious."

"May I not here be allowed, without incurring the imputation of a personal motive, to remind the legislative guardians of the reputation, as well as of the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens, that libelling (gross and malignant libelling) has become the crying sin of the nation and the times! It is not the licentiousness of a single press, nor the machinations of a particular party, to which, in the faithful execution of my office, the legislative attention is thus directed. The crime is to me the same, whoever may be the criminal and whoever may be the victim. But it is the general prostitution of the liberty of the press; the overwhelming torrent of political dissention; the indiscriminate demolition of public characters; and the barbarous inroads upon the peace and happiness of private individuals; which constitute in my mind a subject of the highest concern to yourselves and to your posterity. The fatal consequences of this public malady begin already to appear. The press has lost its uses, as an instructor and a censor. Citizens of the same community are pledged to mutual hatred and persecution. All respect for the magistracy and the laws is falling into derision. Good and wise men will soon abandon the field of public service. And, with a fatality not uncommon in the history of nations, the avowed friends of a free representative government, are arming its real enemies with weapons for its destruction.

"The evil, gentlemen, is obvious and afflicting: but where shall we seek the antidote and the cure? The most zealous advocates of a free press have always thought, that to preserve its liberty, its licentiousness must be restrained. *The law provides perhaps sufficiently for the punishment of a convicted libeller*; but the inadequacy of that species of reparation to the feelings and fame of the injured individual, and even the opportunities to escape conviction, are points on which the law is still susceptible of great and constitutional amendment. I would, therefore, venture to suggest, that every printer who assails the character of a citizen should be compelled, if required, to publish the defence; that every printer and editor of a newspaper, or other periodical work, should register his name in some public office of the proper county, to be evidence of the fact of publication, upon trials at law; *and that whenever a grand jury shall present a press, as a public nuisance, the printer and the editor should be bound in a recognizance with sureties for their future good behaviour and the court authorized to suppress it for a limited time.*"

Miscellany.

From the London Star.

BUENOS AYRES.

Account of the present state of the province of Buenos Ayres in South America.

SINCE the time of Ulloa and of Condamine, the state of this part of South America has undergone great alterations for the better. The whole tract of country which now constitutes the province of Buenos Ayres, was formerly subject to the controul of the viceroy of Peru; but, in 1778, it was erected into a separate government. The country has been greatly benefited by this regulation, and particularly by an edict of the king of Spain, promulgated in the same year, by which a free trade was granted. In 1791, Spanish as well as foreign merchants moreover received permission to import negro slaves and hardware, and to export in return the productions of the country. This encouragement has contributed greatly to the advancement of agriculture, and the increase of population; and, such is the fertility of the soil, that, if the same wise regulations should continue in force, Buenos Ayres will probably become, in a short time, the granary of South America and of Spain. Another royal edict, dated April 10, 1793, allowed the exportation of salted meat, as likewise of tallow, duty free.

The most oppressive fetters on industry and commerce having been removed by these and similar royal edicts, and still more by its coming under the fostering protection of Great Britain, the prosperity of the country must continue to increase every year; for, in these regions which are blessed with the most favorable climate, nature alone, if no impediments be thrown in her way, will almost spontaneously produce every thing. The province of Buenos Ayres has a very great extent, every where abounding with the most fertile cultivated lands; these are intersected, in every direction, by brooks and rivers, which all flow into the great river De la Plata. The pasture grounds support millions of beeves, horses, sheep, and swine. Such number of horned cattle are reared, that, in the year 1792, 325,609 ox hides were shipped for Spain—not to reckon on such as were used in the country, or were bartered for negro slaves. There is an abundance of salt; and no want of convenient places where boats and ships may take in a cargo of salted flesh for exportation. The Rio de la Plata, the Uraguay, Parana, and other smaller streams, afford great advantages in this respect.—There are likewise some good and capacious harbours, as, for instance, those of Buenos Ayres itself, of Monteviedo, Maldonado, and the Bay of Barragan. The fishery on the coast, especially of the whale and sea-wolf, is frequently very productive; and in the interior of the country the chase furnishes many articles for commerce; for the skins of the tigers that are found here are no less esteemed for their beauty, than the ostrich feathers, of which there is great plenty. In the villages and districts of the Missions, cottons, and likewise flax and hemp are cultivated. Nor is this province entirely destitute of gold mines: some of them are worked near Maldonado and San Luis, at the distance of two hundred leagues from the capital.

We shall be best enabled to form a correct idea of the prosperity and commerce of this country, by taking a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1790, there arrived 35 loaded ships from Cadiz; 22 from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alfaquez; nine from Corrunna; five from Santandar; one from Vigo, and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American Piasters. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078; and sum total of both, to 2,853,944 piasters. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos Ayres 26 ships for Cadiz; 10 for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; 11 for Corrunna, and 4 for Santandar. These carried coined and uncoined gold of the value of 1,425,701 piasters.—The value of the silver exported amounted to nearly 2,556,304, and that of the other productions of the province to 1,076,877 piasters. The value of all the exports consequently amounted to 5,051,892. The goods exported consisted of 874,593 raw ox hides; 43,752 horse hides; 24,436 skins of a finer sort; 46,800 arrobas of melted tallow; 771 arrobas of Vicunna wool: 2,264 arrobas of common wool: and 291 arrobas of the wool of the Guanaco or camel-sheep; 11,890 goose wings; 451,000 ox horns; 3,223 cwt. of copper; 4 cwt. of tin; 2,541 tanned hides; 222 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 2,128 cwt. salted beef; and 185 cwt. of salted pork.

From the Havannah two ships arrived. These were freighted with 22,159 arrobas of sugar; 239 casks of brandy; 212 large vessels full of honey; 258 arrobas of cacao; 1864 arrobas of white wax; and 750 varas of acana wood; the whole value of the imports from the Havannah amounting to 123,561 piasters. In the same year 14 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havannah. Their cargoes consisted of 24,050 piasters of gold; 69,050 cwt. of salted flesh; 13,500 arrobas of tallow; 252 dozen of manufactured sheep skins; 323 skins of a finer sort; 190 arrobas of wool: 280 goose wings;—the value of all these exports to the Havannah amounting to 160,110 piasters.

Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil, brought 10,975 arrobas of sugar; 200 salt stones; 1472 arrobas of cacao; 816 arrobas of rice; 378 pounds of cinnamon; 990 pounds of indigo—the value of the whole amounting to 50,154 piasters. In return, 2094 hoes, 238 slaves, 1680 arrobas of tallow, 620 lbs. of thread, 42 dozen pair of silk stockings, and 120 hats, were sent from Buenos Ayres to the above named places. The value of all these exports amounted to 67,150 piasters.

In the same year, 1350 negro slaves were imported in four Spanish and five foreign ships. On the other hand, two foreign ships, and nine belonging to the country, sailed from Buenos Ayres on a slave-trade voyage, carrying with them 159,820 piasters in money, and of the productions of the country and other merchandize as much as was estimated at 24,703 piasters.

The rapid increase of trade in the province clearly appears from a comparative state of the imports and exports of the year 1795 and 1796. In this latter year there were imported 932,481 piasters worth of goods from Spain; 760,361 piasters worth from the Havanna, & 50,154 piasters worth from Lima, more than in the year, immediately preceding. The importation of negro slaves likewise exceeded in value that of the former year about 11,895 piasters. The exports too were likewise much more considerable, the excess of those to Spain alone amounting to 274,476 piasters.

But in the following years, through the war, and the insecurity of commerce thereby occasioned, a change for the worse had taken place. This we learn from the *Correo Mercantil* of the year 1799, No. 33, which contains a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Oct. 31, 1798, relative to the stagnation of trade. According to this letter, above three millions of skins were lying in the warehouse of the capital and Monteviedo, which could not be exported, on account of the danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. Many sorts of European goods and manufactures were totally wanting, or had risen to prices excessively high. In particular, a great want was felt of European linen; in lieu of it, however, they substituted stuffs, either manufactured from cotton in the country itself, or imported from Peru. Of these stuffs, which are much esteemed, above a million of ells were, in the above named year, imported into Buenos Ayres. Those most in request came from the country of the Chiquitos and Moxos. Brandy and Spanish liquors could not be procured at any price. They endeavored, however, to supply the most pressing wants by encouraging the manufactures of the country.

There can be no impropriety in here repeating a part of Sir Home Popham's letter to the master of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

"The conquest of this place opens an extensive channel for the manufactures of Great-Britain. Hitherto the trade of this country has been cramped beyond belief, and the manufactures of Great-Britain could only find their way to this rich province by means of neutral bottoms and contraband intrigues—from this moment its trade will be thrown open.

"I need not point out to merchants of extensive information, how beneficial the commerce of this hitherto neglected country will prove—and some judgment may be formed of its immense population by that of this city, which alone contains 70,000 inhabitants wanting all sorts of goods of European manufacture.

"The productions of this country are indigo, tobacco, Vincenta wool, cotton, tiger skins, seal skins, copperas, figs, dried beef, dried tongues, hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, besides gold, silver and precious stones, exclusive of hides and tallow, which I consider the great staple, 1,400,000 of the former being annually exported."

Monteviedo is the most considerable, and most advantageously situated harbor in the whole province. Don Bruno de Zaqala

was the first who, in the year 1731, settled here with fourteen or fifteen families from Palma, one of the Canary Islands, and laid the foundations of the city. Since that time it has greatly increased, and still continues to rise in importance, in proportion as the trade of the province becomes more extensive. Provisions here are very plentiful and cheap. This abundance of the necessaries of life encourages, in the common people, a propensity to idleness, which has given rise to an order of strollers, who are called *Guaderois*. Their mode of life resembles that of the Gypsies, except that they are not addicted to thieving. These vagabonds are natives of Monteviedo or the circumjacent places: they are very badly clothed, their whole dress consisting only of a coarse shirt, and a worse upper garment. These articles of dress, together with horse-furniture, serve them for bedding, and a saddle for a pillow. They stroll about with a kind of small guitars, to the sound of which they sing ballads of their own composition, or such as they have learned from others. Love is in general the subject of these songs. Thus they wander about the country, and endeavor to divert the peasants, who in return shew their gratitude by furnishing them with victuals during their stay with them, and even giving them other horses when they lose their own. This liberality and generosity will appear the less surprising, when it is considered, that in this country horses are of very little value. Great herds of them run about wild in the vast plains, and seem to belong to whoever will take the trouble of catching them. The Guaderois generally march about in parties consisting of four, and sometimes even more. With respect to the means of procuring food, they give themselves so little concern, that, when setting out on an excursion, they provide themselves only with a rope, a few balls, which are fastened to the ends of the ropes, and a knife. When attacked by hunger, they contrive to get one of the young cows or bulls, which run wild, entangled in their snares. They throw the captured animal down, tie its legs together, and then cut, even before it is dead, the flesh, together with the skin, from the bone, make a few incisions in it, and thus prepared, put it to the fire: when half roasted it is devoured without any addition or condiment, except a little salt when they happen to carry any with them. Some of them kill a cow merely for the purpose of obtaining the flesh between the ribs and the skin. Others eat nothing except the tongue, which they roast in the red hot embers. The remainder of the carcase is all left on the field, and becomes the prey of carnivorous birds and wild beasts. Others again are still more easily satisfied, taking nothing but the marrow bone, from which they cut off all the flesh, and then hold it over the fire till the marrow becomes soft and fluid. Sometimes they practice the following singular mode of cookery: Having killed a cow, they take out the entrails, and collecting all the tallow and lumps of fat, put them in the hollow carcase. They then kindle some dried cow-dung, and apply it to the tallow, that it may take fire, and penetrate into the flesh and bones. For this purpose, they close up the carcase as well as possible, so that the smoke comes out of the mouth, and another aperture made in the lower part of the belly. In this manner the cow often continues roasting a whole night, or a considerable part of the day. When it is done enough, the company place themseves around, and each cuts for himself the piece he likes best, and devours it without bread or salt. What remains is left in the field, except any of them happens to carry a portion of this favorite food to some particular friend.

There are two ways of travelling from Montiviedo to Buenos Ayres: one of them by land as far as El Real de San Carlos. In the dry season of the year this is the shortest; but, in the rainy season, the smallest rivulets swell to such a height, that no one can cross them without considerable danger, sometimes not at all. At San Carlos boats are always in readiness to transport passengers across the Rio de la Plata, which is here ten *leguas* broad, and to carry back the orders of the governor, and all kinds of provisions, to San Carlos. The most usual manner of travelling from Montiviedo to Buenos Ayres is by water. If the weather be favorable, a boat may perform this passage in twenty-four hours, though the distance be forty *leguas*: but when the wind is contrary, it may happen that fourteen days will scarcely be sufficient.

Buenos Ayres is situated on the western bank of the great River de la Plata. So lately as forty years ago, this city was considered as only the fourth as to rank and importance in the viceroyalty of Peru.—Lima then held the first rank, and next in importance to that capital were Cuzco and Santiago in Chili. Since that time circumstances have greatly altered, and at present Lima alone can be reckoned superior to Buenos Ayres. Since this latter city became the seat of a new government, it has greatly increased, and still daily increases, in consequence of the improved state of agriculture and commerce, and in the course of time, will probably rise to an equal rank with Lima itself. Formerly the citizens of Buenos Ayres had no country houses; and, except peaches, none of the finer sorts of fruits were produced here. At present, there are few persons of opulence but have villas, and cultivate in their gardens all kind of fruit, culinary plants, and flowers. The houses are in general not very high, but most of them are built in a light and beautiful manner.

At Buenos Ayres, the men as well as the women dress after the Spanish mode, and all the fashions are brought thither from the mother country. The ladies in Buenos Ayres are reckoned the most agreeable and handsome of all South America; and though they do not equal those of Lima in magnificence, yet their manner of dressing and decorating themselves is not less pleasing, and even evinces a greater delicacy of taste.

Until the year 1747, no regular post was established either in Buenos Ayres, or the whole province of Tucuman, notwithstanding the great intercourse and trade with the neighboring provinces. Merchants sent, as often as they found it necessary, a messenger with their letters; and their friends and neighbours made use of the same conveyance; or what was more usual, they loaded travellers with letters and commissions, &c. which was however attended with great delays and inconvenience, as from Jujui to Mendoza one is obliged to travel very slowly in a kind of two-wheeled carts. But in 1748 the Viceroy Don Andonaegui instituted regular posts.

Buenos Ayres is well supplied with provisions: of flesh meat in particular there is so great an abundance, that it is frequently distributed gratis to the poor. The river water is rather muddy: but it soon becomes clear and drinkable, by being kept in large tubs or earthen vessels. Of fish too there is a great abundance.

Neither in the district of Buenos Ayres nor in Tucuman does any snow ever fall; sometimes it freezes a little, so as to cover the water with a thin coating of ice, which is collected and preserved with great care for the purpose of cooling their liquors.

That the climate of Buenos Ayres is very salubrious, appears from the proportion of the births to the deaths; and consequently the city has not been improperly named. In June, July, August, and September, however, fogs arise from the river, which affect the lungs and breast. The vehement winds too, which blow from the Pampas, and are therefore called Pamperos, prove very troublesome to the inhabitants.

Those who wish to cross the continent from Buenos Ayres to Peru, have many things to attend to, and guard against. The greatest danger arises from Indians, who inhabit the Pampas. Whole troops of these attack travellers, and cause them much loss. The Pampas Indians, as well as the other tribes of savages, send out scouts to acquire intelligence of the number and strength of travellers. These spies frequently pretend to be deserted or driven away and pursued by their countrymen. The laziness of the Pampas surpasses all description. On this account the number does not increase; and the Spaniards entertain well founded hopes, that the whole race will soon be extinguished. They are treacherous and cowardly; and although they can manage the lance with some skill on horseback, they do not possess valour sufficient to maintain the combat for any length of time. Their victories over the Spaniards are therefore very rare. It is then only that their attacks prove successful when they are able to lie in ambush, and surprise their enemy, or when fifteen of them fight against one European.

It has been alledged by some people that this country can derive no benefits from the possession of Buenos Ayres, which we did not before enjoy in consequence of the licences granted to neutrals to trade with that country; but this arises from their want of information. While Buenos Ayres was under the dominion of Spain, we could only carry on our commerce by neutrals, through the agency of Spanish brokers, whose commissions &c. amounted to about 7 1-2 per cent. besides which the Spanish government charged 34 1-2 per cent. ad valorem on the imports, and 22 per cent. on the exports, making altogether a charge of 56 1-2 per cent. against the British adventurer, and with the commissions 64 per cent.

Is the saving of such a sum no benefit to this country? Is the employment of British instead of neutral bottoms of no advantage? General Beresford and Sir Home Popham have reduced the duties on importation to 12 1-2 per cent. and on the exports to 10 per cent.—and even this sum, instead of being paid to another government, is now to be paid to our own.—This country will undoubtedly derive great advantages from this new source. We do not mean, however, that ever adventurer who embarks in it will instantly make a fortune; on the contrary, many of them, we doubt not, will be ruined; for here, as in every other quarter, a glut of goods and the necessity of making remittances, will bring on a competition which will reduce the profits of the adventurer. But in such cases things at last find their level, and there is left a fair commercial return for the capital employed, and the risks of the trade. Another thing should also be taken into consideration of such as mean to embark in this trade. The American produce will, in proportion to the increased quantity that comes to this country, fall in its price here. This is an effect so common and so natural, that he must be a mere novice in commercial pursuits who does not comprehend it. All that we would be understood to say is—that this trade holds out a prospect of a fair remuneration to experienced commercial men, and promises to open sources for the consumption of British manufactures to an extent that cannot yet be calculated; for exactly in proportion as the burdens laid upon the natives are diminished by the British government, their means for buying our commodities will be increased; and the people instead of continuing ragged and indolent, will become industrious, and in length of time vie with each other in the possession of necessaries, comforts and luxuries.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Speaker took the chair about noon—89 members appeared.

Clarke, delegate from Orleans, and Burwell from Virginia, qualified and took their seats.

Quorum formed in the Senate.

Dawson and G. W. Campbell from the house, and Mitchell and Stone, from the senate, waited on the President.

Motion by Sloan to have the standing committees chosen by ballot—motion lost the next day.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

President's Message received.

Motion made and carried, for printing 300 copies (the usual number) and 1000 extra copies of the President's Message.

Standing Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Committee of Elections. Findley, Elmer, Eppes, Chittenden, Schuneman, Bidwell, Ellis.

Claims. Holmes, Moore, Moore of S.C. Bedinger, Stanford, Stanton, allmadge.

Commerce and Manufactures. Crowninshield, M'Creery, Early, Dana, Newton, Marion, Richards.

Ways and Means. J. Clay, R. Nelson, Quincy, O. R. Williams, Mosely Meriwether.

Public Lands. Boyle, Morrow, Darby, Basset, Russell, G.W. Campbell, Hastings.

Revisal and unfinished Business. Tenney, Alston, Claiborne.

Accounts. Conrad, Davenport, Cutts.

It is worthy of remark, that John Randolph, who has hitherto been Chairman of the committee of ways and means, is not only supplanted by J. Clay, but is entirely left out of the standing committees.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The several parts of the President's message, referred to select committees.

Special Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the negociation depending between the United States and the government of Great Britain, is proceeding in a spirit of friendship and accommodation which promises a result of mutual advantage. Delays indeed have taken place, occasioned by the long illness, and subsequent death of the British minister charged with the duty. But the commissioners appointed by that government to resume the negociation, have shewn every disposition to hasten its progress, it is however a work of time; as many arrangements are necessary to place our future harmony on stable grounds. In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of the last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course.

A step so friendly will afford further evidence that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions.

Add to this that the same motives which produced the postponement of the act till the fifteenth of November last, are in favor of its further suspension: and as we have reason to hope that it may soon yield to arrangements of mutual consent and convenience, justice seems to require that the same measure may be dealt out to the few cases which may fall within its short course, as to all others preceding and following it. I cannot therefore, but recommend the suspension of this act for a reasonable time, on considerations of justice, amity, and the public interests.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 3d, 1806.

Referred to a committee—Jn. Randolph, Marion, Van Cortlandt, M'Creary & Chandler.

Resolution proposed by J. Clay, authorising the post-masters in New-York and Philadelphia, to establish offices in those cities or their suburbs, for the reception and distribution of letters—amended so as to include Charleston, S. C. Baltimore, Boston, Salem, and Washington.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

Rev. Mr. Elliot, chosen Chaplain—the Senate chose the Rev. Mr. Sayres.

Committee to whom was referred the president's special message, reported a bill for suspending the non-importation act—read twice, and referred to committee of the whole for next day.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Garnett, of Virginia, excused from serving on the committee of ways and means—J. Randolph added in his place.

Debate on the bill for suspending the non-importation act. Passed, almost unanimously. Suspension to the 1st of June, 1807.

Mr. Gallatin's annual report received and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Hudson, *December* 16.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

At the last term of the Supreme Court of this state held in New-York, the following persons were admitted Attornies at Law: *George W. Strong, James Powers, Solomon Southwick, John Wadsworth, Washington Irving, Oliver Waldron, jun. George Bloom, Severyn Bruyns, Nehemiah Huntington, Robert Swanton, Samuel Haines, and Killian Miller.*

Thomas O. Selfridge, Esq. of Boston, who was committed for shooting Mr. Charles Austin, in August last, has been indicted for *Man-slaughter.*

Late and Important FOREIGN NEWS.

The accounts received by the last mail, convince us that our prediction with respect to the late reports, (mentioned in the Friday's *Newspaper,*) was, in some respect, erroneous.

The ship Eugenia, capt. Boder, has arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Amsterdam, and brings intelligence of the most interesting nature.

Hostilities commenced between the Prussian and French armies, on the 9th of October, and the Prussians gained an advantage.

Several battles followed, in which the French were successful.

On the 14th, a bloody and desperate engagement took place near Jena—the Prussians had 100,000, and the French 150,000 men engaged in the conflict—it was bravely fought—but the Prussians were overpowered by numbers, and according to the French accounts, lost 200 pieces of cannon, 20 or 30 stand of colours, and 28,000 men, killed and prisoners.—The princes, Ferdinand and Henry, and the Duke of Brunswick are said to be among the killed, and Prince Hohenlohe, among those dangerously wounded.—The king of Prussia had two horses shot under him.

A letter from Amsterdam, of Oct. 9, adds—"The war with Prussia is at an end, and the French are at Berlin."

Although these accounts may be greatly exaggerated, still after every allowance, it is evident the affair has been very deplorable to the Prussians.

Lord Lauderdale returned to London on the 17th of Oct. amidst the acclamations of the populace.

The News in Detail.

JENA, Oct. 15—5 o'clock, A.M.

The battle of Jena, fought yesterday, is one of the most remarkable in history.

The Prussians amounted to the number of 150,000, they lost 200 pieces of cannon and 30 stand of colors, besides 28,000 prisoners of war. The duke of Brunswick and general Von Ruchel are killed—Prince Henry of Prussia is badly wounded. A great number of generals, besides many officers of rank, are wounded. The loss of the French army is comparatively infinitely less; yet we have in the hospitals of Jena 1200 wounded, and in those of Naumburg 1500; there is no other general killed on our part than the general of brigade, Billy, a brave man. The French army has acquired great glory.

Marshal Davoust, who was stationed in the narrow passages of Koesen and before Naumburg, left the enemy no time to tarry; he fought the whole day, and threw more than 60,000 men into confusion, which were commanded by Mollandorff, Kackruth and the King in person.

The Queen of Prussia was pursued by a troop of horse She was obliged to take shelter in Weimar, and three hours before our advanced posts arrived there, she had fled; she took a road which was full of our troops, and it is therefore very likely that she has been overtaken.

Our troops reached Weimar in the evening, pursuing the rear guard of the enemy on the left flank; on the left marshal Davoust pursued them as far as Neustad, his head quarters were at Elkardsburg this morning. It is supposed that the enemy is endeavoring to collect his forces on the side of Frankerheusen in order to reach Magdeburg. The enemy must have suffered a terrible loss, which will not be ascertained until late. Six of their generals are prisoners of war besides a great number of colonels.

CERA, Oct. 13.

The battle of Schleitz, which opened the campaign and was very unfortunate for the Prussian army, and of Saalfield which was fought the following day, have occasioned a great depression of the enemy's spirits. All the intercepted letters say that the same sensations prevailed at Ersurth, where the king and queen, and duke of Brunswick, still are; and that they are continually consulting what line of conduct to adopt. But, while they consult, the French army advances.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 21.

The queen of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 17th, and on the day following departed again for Stettin; or, according to other accounts, for Custrin.

The French seem to have taken peculiar pains to mark the Prussian officers, by which a great number of them were killed, and the confusion which finally resulted from it.

MAGDEBURGH, Oct. 18.

The battles, which were fought on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst near Weimar, Kosin and Naumberg, have annihilated the Prussian army; and yesterday the army of reserve, under prince Eugene of Wirtembergh was defeated by marshal Devoust, between Lanchstadt and Halle. The French are before Halle and will probably to-morrow visit our city which is full of confused military. Yesterday the king arrived here, but set out again for Berlin, and at this moment an adjutant of general count Tarnenzien is passing through this city for Weimar. Orders have been sent to Hamburgh to detain all shipping bound from there for this port.

JENA, Oct. 15.

The battle of Jena has arrested the shame acquired by the battle of Rosback, and thus in 7 days determined a campaign, which has quenched the dreadful thirst for war, that tormented the court of Prussia.

The position of the army on the 13th inst. was as follows. The Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust stood with the corps at Naumburgh, having divisions of their troops at Leipzick and Halle.

The corps of the Prince Ponta Corva was on its march for Naumberg and that of Marshal Lannes was posted at Jena while the corps of Angereau was stationed at Kahla and that under Ney at Roda.

The head quarters were at Gera. The French Emperor was on his march for Jena.

The corps of Marshal Boults was on its march from Gera to take a nearer position where the roads from Jena and from Naumburg meet.

The enemy's army was posted as follows. The king of Prussia commenced his operations on the 9th October by advancing his right wing for Frankfort, his centre for Wurtzburg and his left wing for Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were prepared for the execution of this plan; but the Fr. army, turning his left wing was in a few days posted at Lobenstein, Schitz, Gera, and Naumburg.

The Prussian army being turned, fixed on the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, to concentrate her divisions, and on the 13th, the whole army presented itself in order of battle between Cappelsdorff and Anerstadt to the amount of nearly 150,000 men.

On the 13th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Emperor returned at Jena. and from a small hill occupied by our advanced posts viewed the positions of the enemy, who seemed to manœuvre, for the purpose of forcing on the next day the narrow passage of the Saal. The enemy made a most obstinate resistance on the road leading to Jena and Weimar. Davoust was ordered to turn him in flank, while the Prince Ponta Corva was separated to attack him in the rear.

The Emperor collected the whole force of Marshal Lannes on the above hill in order of battle.

The troops of Generals Ney and Soult, marched the whole night. A thick fog obscured the following day and the Emperor guarded the infantry against the formidable attacks of the Prussian cavalry.—The Riflemen commenced the action and the fire of musquetry was brisk. Good as the position of the enemy was he was dislodged from the same and the French army formed in order of battle in the vallies.

The enemy only waited for the fog to disperse to commence a general action. A division of 5000 men intended to take the defiles of Hoesen, and to cover Naumburg, but was prevented by marshal Davoust.—The two other divisions, 80,000 men in number together, drew up in order of battle in front of the French line.

The fog covered both armies for the space of two hours, but when it cleared up, the two armies had a view of each other at the distance of a cannon shot.

The enemy's army was numerous and exhibited a handsome body of cavalry; his manœvres were executed with exactness and swiftness. Having made an advance on our left wing, Marshal Augereau was charged to throw him back again, and in less than an hour the attack was general. 150,000 to 300,000 men with 7 or 800 pieces of cannon, spread death every where before them, and exhibited a very rare spectacle. The Emperor always kept a strong body of reserve with him, besides his imperial guard.

At this interesting crisis a division of the French cavalry arrived also, and formed a line of battle in reserve in conjunction with the above. The whole body now advanced, and together with the main body, soon threw the enemy. The same took post again, but was completely thrown into confusion by a fresh attack from the Duke of Berg, with his heavy horse and dragoons.

The result of the battle was the taking of 30 or 40,000 prisoners, 25 or 30 stand of colors, 300 pieces of cannon, besides magazines and stores.

The enemy is supposed to have lost 25 or 30,000 killed and wonnded. General Kollendorf and Prince Henry of Prussia are wounded; the duke of Brunswick and general Ruchel are killed.

Our loss is estimated at 1000 or 1100 dead and 3000 wounded. The Duke of Berg has at this moment enclosed Erfurth, which is garrisoned by a corps of the enemy, commanded by Mollendorf and the prince of Orange.

LONDON, October 27.

The following are the circumstances which appear to have led to this general engagement, as extracted from the Hamburgh Mail, due on Wednesday, which arrived yesterday morning.

Hostilities as it has been before stated, began on the 9th instant; but no affair of importance took place until the 10th or 11th, when a very warm action was fought at Saalfield Prince Louis Ferdinand, who commanded an advanced corps of the left wing of the Prussian army, was stationed at that town to defend the passage of the Saal. His orders, it is said, were to maintain his position to the last extremity, for the purpose of affording the Prince of Hohenlohe an opportunity of executing a bold movement which he had planned against the right wing of the enemy. Prince Louis bravely performed his duty, defending the bridge during the greater part of the day against a force three times more numerous than his own; he had only 6000 men under his command, and the French were estimated at 20,000 In the end, however, the enemy prevailed. Prince Louis was killed, the passages of the Saal forced, and the Prussians compelled to retreat, with the loss of several men, and some cannon. These are the most authentic particulars which we have been able to extract from the Mail respecting the result of this first affair, which was produced by an attempt of the French to turn the right wing of the Prussians, and destroy the considerable magazines which they had formed at Naumburg.

From the Norfolk Herald of Nov 12.

On Friday night last, about nine o'clock a dispute took place in the gambling-house, in little water-street, between the keepers of the faro-bank (two brothers, named DAVIS,) and an itinerant vagabond who goes by the name of *Colminer*, an Italian well known in and about Richmond as a *grinder of musick*, and who kept a die table in the race-field during the late races near this place. During the scuffle, the Italian made use of his national weapon, *(a dagger)* with so much expertness, that he cleared his way and made his escape, having stabbed both the Davises, a man of the name of *Watson* and the oldest *Hubbard*, shoe-makers and inhabitants of this borough. One of the Davises died early the next morning, and Watson on Sunday.—The other Davis we are informed cannot survive.—Hubbard is out of danger. The assassin has not been heard of since, nor do we learn any exertion making to have him apprehended. He is a low well set fellow, very dark complexion, and speaks broken English.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO GRATITUDE.

HEART warming Cherub, loveliest maid,
That charms high heav'n, in Virtue's train,
To thee, be all our homage paid:
To thee, we swell the choral strain.

Thy pencil dipt in lambent flame,
That sweetly beams from Mercy's eyes,
Writes, in the human heart, thy name,—
A glowing passport to the skies!

Whence, those emotions warm, that swell
The bosom, erst, no joy that knew?—
Those feelings, which the soul, can tell,
Though language, ne'er their image drew!

Thy spirit, swells the heaving breast;
Thy voice, calls forth the blissful tear:
Raptures unsung, at thy behest,
Array'd in dewy pearls, appear.

DELTA.

FOR THE BALANCE.

A REFLECTION.

HOW frail the pow'rs of mortal man,
How empty all his views;
Through all his life—a little span,
A shadow he pursues.

His genius, but a twinkling light,
Which often leads astray—
And still he gropes amid the night,
Dreaming 'tis constant day.

And e'en the wisest here below,
Mock their own wise conceits;
Weeping review the mimic show,
Of pompous scenes and feats.

Blest are the humble, meek and low,
Who love their God and King;
Rivers of grace for those shall flow,
Where never-ceasing raptures ring.

BRUNETTE.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXCUSE FOR COWARDICE.

A cowardly soldier was ask'd by his chief,
Why a foe made him shake as the wind does a leaf?
May it please you, he answer'd, the scriptures declare
We must work out salvation by trembling and fear.

QUIN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TO INNOCENCE.

Where shall we search for those celestial charms,
Which lasting pleasures to the soul dispense?
May they be found in splendid beauties' arms,
Or the embrace of beggar'd innocence?

Thrice happy maid, tho' fortune hatred shows,
And lordly pride thy chaste attractions scorns;
Yet shalt thou flourish like the fragrant rose,
Unrivall'd, blooming 'mid surrounding thorns.

QUIN.

Diversity.

From the Monthly Anthology.

FRENCH PREJUDICE.

THE English criticks are not so full of prejudice in their literary opinions, as the French. It seems the latter aspire to sovereignty in letters, as in arms. In both they are great; yet the field of literature they have not won from the English, and they ought to be ashamed, in such a noble and dignified contest, to take by fraud what ought to be the reward of honorable warfare. The English extol the tragedies of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire. Indeed, Adam Smith says, that the Phedre is the most perfect tragedy that has ever been written. Johnson often praises Boileau, and Hume and Gibbon vitiated their style by devotion to French literature. The French have sometimes done justice to England; but we know that Mrs. Montague wrote a volume expressly to vindicate Shakespeare from the aspersions of Voltaire, and every reader of La Harpe regrets to see his mind poisoned by prejudice. From him Shakespeare and Milton receive little mercy, and when the critick is comparing the Lutrin of Boileau with Pope's Rape of the Lock, instead of accurately adjusting their respective merits, and impartially determining his opinion of Boileau's superiority from regular principles of criticism, he gives every merit to his countryman, and leaves poor Pope so naked, that, were his merits to rest on his mock-epick, he would make a prominent figure among the heroes of the Dunciad. Other instances might be mentioned, but it is unnecessary; the two nations have always been, secretly or openly, rivals and enemies, and there is no hope that this opposition will soon be changed. Perhaps this general animosity may have originated excellence in letters, as in war; and if we sigh for the misery, which the mutual hatred has occasioned, (which is commonly mere affectation) we may rejoice (perhaps with the joy of sincerity) that the same cause has produced poems, discourses, letters, and critical opinions, sparkling with sense, wit, and imagination.

Humane Society of the City of New-York.

THE Society having taken into consideration the means of recovering persons *apparently dead from drowning*, have adopted and recommend to the notice of their fellow citizens, the following directions as in their opinion best calculated to effect this important object.

DIRECTIONS for the recovery of persons apparently dead from *drowning*.

1st. Avoid any violent agitation of the body, such as *rolling it on a cask* or *hanging it up by the heels*, but carefully convey it with the head a little raised, to the nearest house.

2d. Strip and dry the body, and lay it in a warm blanket, which must be renewed every few minutes. If a *child*, place it between two persons in a warm bed.

3. Immediately apply warm spirits or brandy to the *temples, breast, belly, feet and hands*; at the same time, the whole body should be diligently rubbed with warm woollen cloths.

4th. Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows into one nostril, keep the other nostril and mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised, the mouth and nostrils must then be left free, and the chest gently pressed in imitation of natural breathing, the bellows should then be applied as before, and the whole process repeated and continued at least 15 or 20 minutes.

5th. Inject into the bowels by means of a syringe a pint of warm *spirits and water*, composed of equal parts of each: This injection the Society prefer to *tobacco smoke*, usually recommended in cases of this sort.

6th. When the Physician who has the care of the apparatus, arrives with the same, he will, with the machine for this purpose, inject into the stomach some warm *spirits and water*, with a small quantity of *spirits of hartshorn*, open a vein or cause such other remedies to be applied as are indicated.

7th. Renew the external application of hot Spirits to the surface of the body, and diligently continue the friction with woollen cloths, at least two hours or until signs of returning life are apparent.

8th. *Do not despair*—By perseverance in *warm friction alone* many lives have been restored, and in some instances where the bodies have remained in the water for the space of *half an hour*.

The Bond-street loungers have at length succeeded in introducing a fashion peculiar to themselves—the *invisible* shirt.

[*Lon. paper.*]

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FOR 1806.

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NOTE.

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Second Volume, - - - - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - - - -	$ 2 50
Fourth Volume, - - - - -	$ 2, 50
The four together, - - - -	$ 8

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added---An unbound Volume may be sent to any Post-Office in the State for 52 Cents postage; or to any Post-Office in the Union for 78 Cents.

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